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Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Victoria

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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Victoria

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Victoria

Did you know that...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area of Victoria is young and growing. In 2006, 10,905 Aboriginal people lived there, a 25% increase from 2001.
- Over four in 10 Aboriginal people (44%) were under the age of 25, compared to 27% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- While Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Victoria had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (52% versus 66%), Aboriginal people have a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people.
- About half of Aboriginal people in Victoria have completed postsecondary education. Close to half of Aboriginal men (46%) and more than half of Aboriginal women (57%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education, compared to about two-thirds of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (67% and 68%, respectively).
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Victoria was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.5% compared to 3.6%).
- In 2006, Métis men and women aged 25 to 54 living in Victoria had employment rates (76.1% and 76.7%, respectively) that most resembled those of non-Aboriginal men (88.3%) and non-Aboriginal women (80.7%).
- Aboriginal people in Victoria who worked full time full year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2000, Aboriginal people working full time full year earned 82% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 79%.
- Over half of Victoria's Aboriginal population had moved at least once, either within Victoria or to Victoria from another community, between 2001 and 2006.

Victoria

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Victoria.[1] The following First Nation reserve communities are located within the census metropolitan area boundaries of Victoria: East Saanich 2 of Tsawout First Nation; Esquimalt of Esquimalt; New Songhees 1A of Songhees First Nation; South Saanich 1 of Tsartlip; Cole Bay 3 or Pauquachin; Union Bay 4 of Tseycum; T'Sou-ke 1 and T'Sou-ke 2 of T'Sou-ke First Nation; and Becher Bay 1 of Beecher Bay. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term 'First Nations' is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term 'Aboriginal population' is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 196,075 Aboriginal people lived in British Columbia, representing 5% of the provincial population.

The census metropolitan area of Victoria, with 10,905 Aboriginal people, had an Aboriginal population equivalent to approximately one-fourth of Vancouver's 40,310 Aboriginal people.

In 2006, only 3% of the total population of Victoria was Aboriginal. By comparison, Prince Rupert, with 4,660 Aboriginal people, was the city in British Columbia with the largest proportion (35%) of Aboriginal people.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Victoria grew by 25%, from 8,695 to 10,910 people. The First Nations population grew by 14%, while the Métis grew by 51%.

First Nations—largest Aboriginal group in Victoria

In 2006, 6,795 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for almost two-thirds (62%) of the CMA's Aboriginal population. Another 3,620 identified as Métis and 135 as Inuit.[2] The Métis accounted for just over one third (33%) of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for just over 1%. Those reporting multiple or other Aboriginal responses accounted for slightly more than 3%.[3]

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, almost three quarters (72%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Victoria. A census metropolitan area is a large urban centre. Census metropolitan areas are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. For maps, see: http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/03130103010320/0203/03130120935-02.pdf.
2. Of the 130 people who identified as Inuit, 90 were in the 15 and over age group.
3. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people, who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

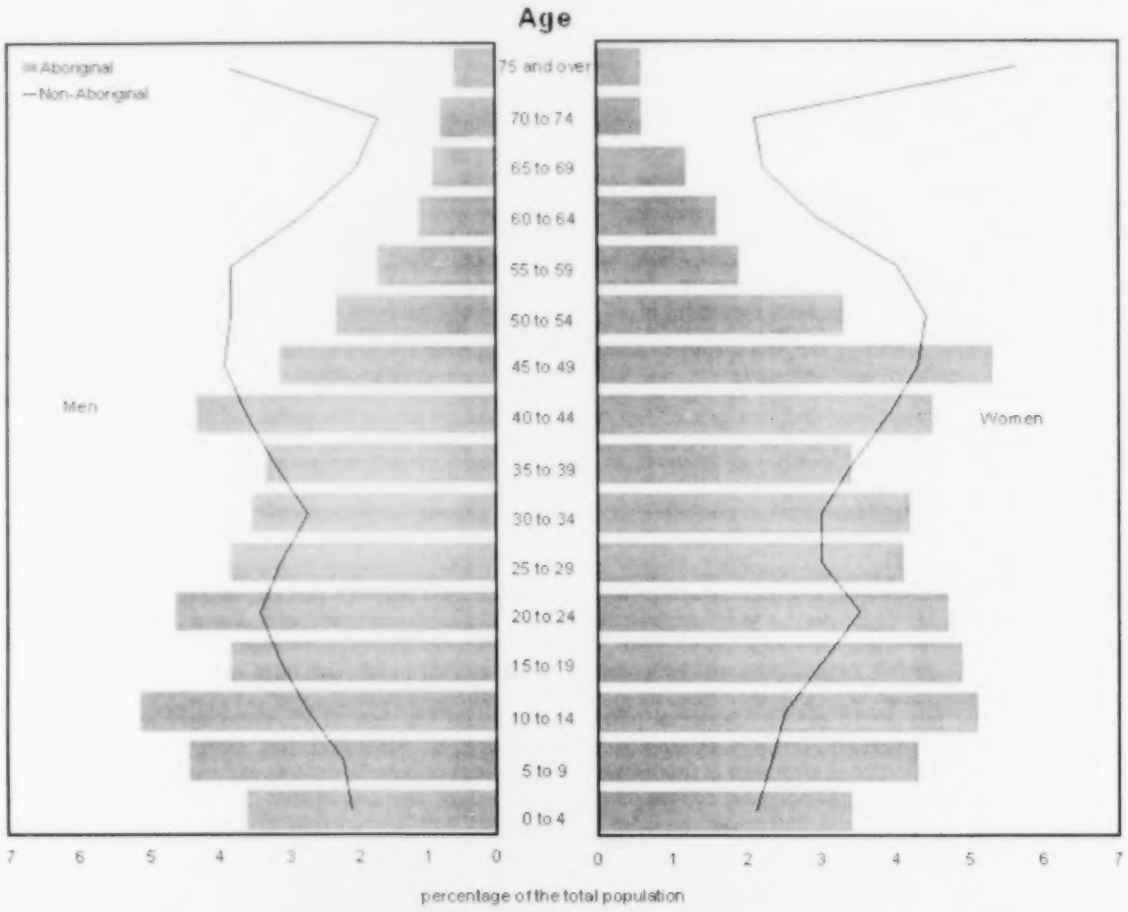
The Aboriginal population living in Victoria is slightly younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age[4] of the Aboriginal population in Victoria was 29 years, compared to 43 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, just over four in 10 (44%) Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 27% of non-Aboriginal people. Furthermore, only 5% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 17% of the non-Aboriginal population. Just over one in four (26%) of Aboriginal people in Victoria were under the age of 15, compared to 14% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). Just over one in four (29%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, as were 21% of Métis. For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 6% of the census metropolitan area's children.

4. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramids for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Victoria, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, 57% of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (28% versus 16%), a lone father (7% versus 3%), a grandparent (with no parent present) (2% versus 1%) or with another relative (5% versus 1%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Victoria had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (52% versus 66%). However, Aboriginal people have a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people. For example, 20% of Aboriginal women 35 to 44 years of age were attending school in 2006, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal women in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the Aboriginal population in British Columbia (excluding reserves), men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work' followed by 'had to work' while Aboriginal women reported 'bored with school' followed by 'wanted to work' and 'pregnancy'.

About half have completed postsecondary education

Nearly half of Aboriginal men (46%) and more than half of Aboriginal women (57%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education, compared to about two-thirds (67% and 68%, respectively) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal people were more likely to have completed their postsecondary schooling with a trades credential whereas the non-Aboriginal population was more likely to have obtained a university degree (see text table 1).

In 2006, over one-third (34%) of Aboriginal men and almost one in five (19%) Aboriginal women 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to (9% and 7% respectively) of their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts.

Text table 1
Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Victoria, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than high school	33.6	19.2	9.0	7.3
High school	20.4	24.2	24.5	24.7
Total postsecondary	45.8	56.5	66.6	68.0
Trades	18.0	9.7	15.5	7.9
College	16.2	24.1	17.6	23.7
University certificate or diploma below bachelor[1]	1.8	7.1	4.6	6.2
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	10.1	15.5	28.8	30.1

1. The overall quality of data for the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see: http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm

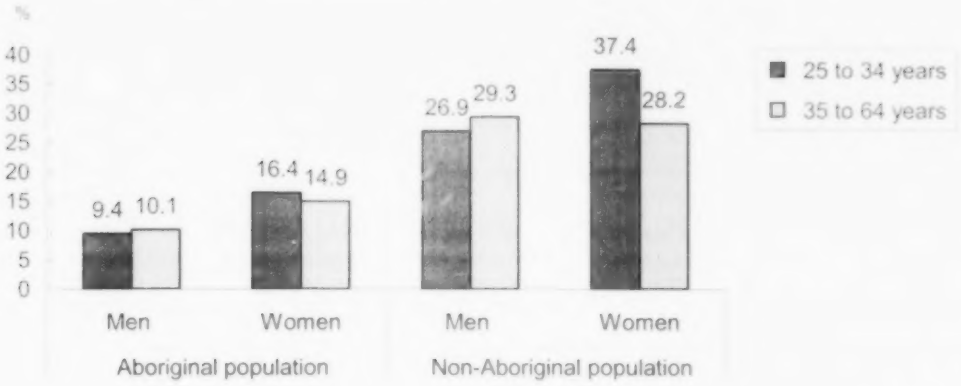
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Young Aboriginal women in Victoria more likely to have a university degree than their male counterparts

In Victoria, 16% of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, in the 2006 Census, compared to 9% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Furthermore, young Aboriginal women (25 to 34 years of age) were also slightly more likely to have a university degree than older Aboriginal women 35 to 64 years of age (16% versus 15%) (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in Victoria in 2006 were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2
Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Victoria, 2006



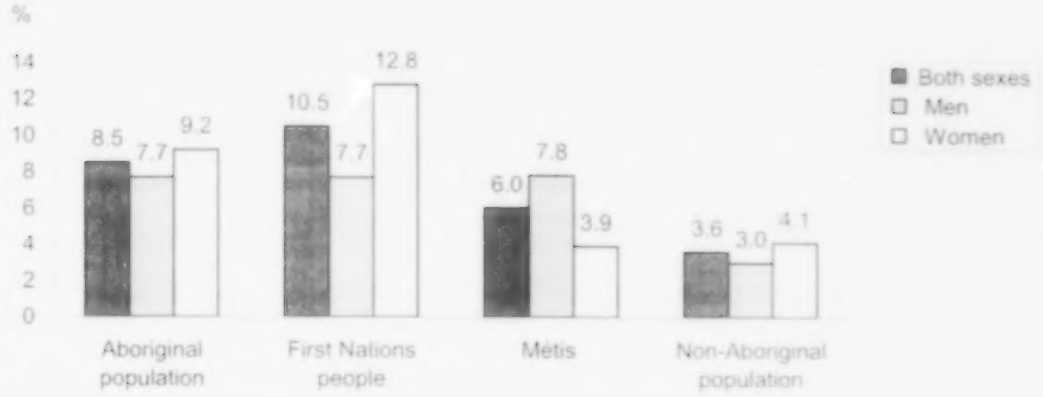
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate[5] for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Victoria was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.5% compared to 3.6%). Among First Nations adults in Victoria, the unemployment rate was 10.5% and it was 6.0% for Métis adults.

5. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).

Chart 3
Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Victoria, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Unemployment rates were higher for Victoria's young people. In 2006, for First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years the rate was 13.1%, for Métis youth 9.2%, and 7.3% for the non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

Aboriginal employment rates lower than those of the non-Aboriginal population

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate.[6] In 2006, the employment rate for the total Aboriginal population aged 25 to 54 living in Victoria was 72.2% while the rate for the non-Aboriginal population was 84.3%. Métis men and women aged 25 to 54 living in Victoria had employment rates (76.6% and 76.7%, respectively) that were slightly lower than those of non-Aboriginal men (88.3%) and non-Aboriginal women (80.7%). First Nations men and women had lower employment rates at 74.8% and 64.4%, respectively (see table 5 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people as likely as the non-Aboriginal population to be working full time full year

About three in 10 (34%) Aboriginal people living in Victoria were working full time full year[7] in 2005. This percentage is close to that of the non-Aboriginal population (36%).

Men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers. Just over one third (37%) of Aboriginal men and 43% of non-Aboriginal men worked full time full year compared to 31% of Aboriginal women and 30% of non-Aboriginal women.

Métis men (41%) in the Victoria labour force were slightly more likely than Métis women (39%) to be working full time full year in 2005. First Nations men (35%) in Victoria labour force were more likely than First Nations women (26%) to be working full time full year in 2005 (see text table 2).

6. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.
7. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Text table 2
Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Victoria, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	**33.8**	**36.7**	**31.2**
First Nations people	29.9	34.6	25.9
Métis	39.5	40.6	38.5
Non-Aboriginal population	35.9	42.9	29.6

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Occupations in 'sales and services', 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' and 'business, finance and administrative' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational[8] make-up. In 2006, the three most common occupational categories[9] for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Victoria were 'sales and service', 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' and 'business, finance and administrative'. However, the kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. Women were more likely to work in 'sales and service' and 'business, finance and administrative occupations' than their male counterparts. Men were much more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations'. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and the non-Aboriginal populations in Victoria.

In 2006, Aboriginal women were somewhat more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have 'sales and service' jobs (36% versus 30%). Aboriginal men were somewhat more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (30% versus 22%). Aboriginal women were somewhat less likely than non-Aboriginal women to work in 'business, finance and administrative' positions (23% versus 28%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people continue to earn less than non-Aboriginal population

In 2000, the median earnings[10] of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Victoria (measured in 2005 dollars) were about $35,900. By 2005, this had decreased to approximately $34,200. Aboriginal people who worked full time full year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Victoria working full time full year earned 82% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 79% (see table 7 in the appendix).

8. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

9. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.

10. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

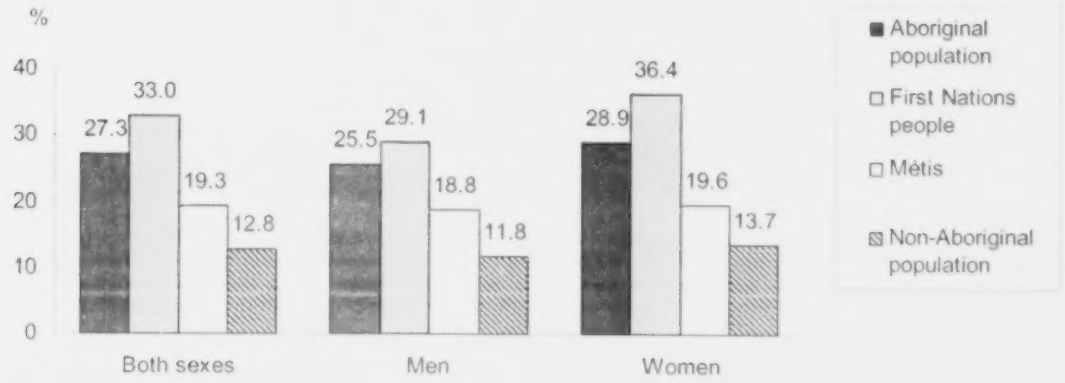
The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full time full year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income[11] as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, two in 10 (20%) Aboriginal people with income in Victoria had a **total** income of $40,000 or over compared to over one-third (35%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal women had the lowest median income ($17,100), whether compared to Aboriginal men ($19,300) or to non-Aboriginal men ($35,100) or non-Aboriginal women ($24,200) (see table 8 in the appendix).

Additionally, in Victoria, 7% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 4% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

Over one-fourth of Aboriginal people in Victoria living below the low income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low income cut-off (LICO)[12] to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Victoria over one fourth (27%) of Aboriginal people[13] were living under the LICO, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, 30% of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Victoria were living under the LICO, compared to 14% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before-tax** LICO.

Chart 4
Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Victoria, 2005



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

11. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs), other money income.
12. The low income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, Catalogue no. 92-566-X.
13. For the purposes of low income statistics, certain populations, including persons living on Indian reserves, are excluded. This is because the low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns from survey data which are not available for the entire population (survey does not cover Indian reserves, the three territories and residents of institutions or military barracks).

Over half of Victoria's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 10,905 Aboriginal people living in the census metropolitan area of Victoria. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Victoria at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Victoria on that particular day.[14]

Moreover, census population counts may not reflect the possibility that people move between communities—for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Victoria, in 2006, 42% of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 54% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, about one-third (34%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Victoria, and the rest (24%) had moved to Victoria from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people, aged 15 and over, in British Columbia (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

One in six live in homes needing major repairs

In Victoria, almost one in six (15%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs[15] in 2006. In 2001 this percentage for Aboriginal people was similar. In comparison, the share of Victoria's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 6% in 2006 and 7% in 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded[16] homes was 8% in 2006 compared to 5% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population for both 2001 and 2006 were about 1%.

14. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.
15. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
16. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

First Nations people and Métis report being healthy

In 2006, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey asked respondents (aged 15 years and over) a number of questions related to health and well-being, as well as whether their general health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. When asked, about half (52%) of the adult First Nations population living off reserve gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. Furthermore, 30% of First Nations people living off reserve reported that their health was good.

Similarly, when asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 56% of the adult Métis population gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good, and, 28% reported that their health was good.

Over half live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions[17] that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Over half of First Nations (54%) adults (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in British Columbia reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population living off reserve, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (21%), high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (19%), other long-term health conditions (16%) and respiratory problems (15%).[18]

Among the Métis adult population (aged 15 and over) living in British Columbia, 54% had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 22% of adults followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (20%) and other long-term health conditions and respiratory problems each accounting for 16% respectively.

17. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.
18. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada products related to Aboriginal peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

2006 Census: Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm

2006 Census: Highlight tables
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Victoria, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	**100.0**	**46.8**	**53.2**	**100.0**	**47.9**	**52.1**
0 to 4	7.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.1
5 to 9	8.7	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.2	2.3
10 to 14	10.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	2.7	2.5
under 15	**25.9**	**13.1**	**12.8**	**13.9**	**7.0**	**6.9**
15 to 19	8.7	3.8	4.9	6.1	3.1	3.0
20 to 24	9.3	4.6	4.7	7.0	3.4	3.5
under 25	**43.9**	**21.4**	**22.4**	**26.9**	**13.6**	**13.3**
25 to 29	8.0	3.8	4.1	6.0	3.1	3.0
30 to 34	7.8	3.5	4.2	5.7	2.7	3.0
35 to 39	6.6	3.3	3.4	6.6	3.2	3.4
40 to 44	8.8	4.3	4.5	7.5	3.6	3.9
45 to 49	8.4	3.1	5.3	8.1	3.9	4.3
50 to 54	5.7	2.3	3.3	8.2	3.8	4.4
55 to 59	3.5	1.7	1.9	7.9	3.8	4.0
60 to 64	2.8	1.1	1.6	5.6	2.8	2.9
65 and over	**4.6**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**17.4**	**7.5**	**9.9**
65 to 69	2.1	0.9	1.2	4.2	2.0	2.2
70 to 74	1.3	0.8	0.6	3.8	1.7	2.1
75 and over	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**9.3**	**3.8**	**5.6**

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Victoria, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total – children 14 years and under[1]	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total living with at least one parent	92.4	98.7
Living with two parents[2]	57.4	79.9
Living with a lone mother	27.9	15.8
Living with a lone father	7.3	3.1
Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)	2.0	0.5
Total living with another relative	5.3	0.6

1. 'Total – children 14 years and under' includes the category 'total living with non-relatives only'.
2. 'Living with two parents' includes those living with stepparents. Information on stepparents is not available separately.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and selected age groups, Victoria, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	**23.4**	**21.4**	**25.3**	**17.9**	**17.1**	**18.5**
15 to 24	52.2	51.9	52.4	65.8	62.0	69.7
25 to 34	25.9	21.7	29.5	24.1	23.5	24.6
35 to 44	16.3	12.7	20.5	11.5	9.7	13.1

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see: http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

Data are shown for selected age groups. Other age groups are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Victoria, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	**11.6**	**12.1**	**11.1**
First Nations people	13.1	14.3	12.0
Métis	9.2	7.8	8.5
Non-Aboriginal population	7.3	7.4	7.3

Note(s):
The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Victoria, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	**72.2**	**76.1**	**69.0**
First Nations people	69.0	74.8	64.4
Métis	76.4	76.6	76.7
Non-Aboriginal population	84.3	88.3	80.7

Note(s):
The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age and older, Victoria, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations[1]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Management	6.9	6.1	7.6	10.8	13.1	8.5
Business, finance and administrative	15.6	7.6	23.0	18.7	9.7	27.9
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.7	4.0	3.2	7.6	11.7	3.4
Health	4.0	2.7	5.3	6.8	3.3	10.3
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	10.2	4.2	15.6	9.2	6.7	11.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.5	4.6
Sales and service	34.1	32.6	35.6	26.9	23.8	30.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	15.6	30.3	1.8	12.0	22.3	1.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	3.3	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.4	1.2

1. All occupations includes the category 'occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities'. This occupational category is not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Note(s):
Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Victoria, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	**35,898**	**43,525**	**34,154**	**43,030**
Men	35,995	47,191	33,123	47,875
Women	35,711	39,205	34,577	38,807

Note(s):
Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.
Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, Victoria, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under $20,000	54.0	51.1	56.3	36.3	29.5	42.4
$20,000 to $39,999	25.6	26.1	25.4	28.9	26.3	31.2
$40,000 and over	20.4	22.8	18.2	34.8	44.2	26.4
Median income ($)	$18,132	$19,309	$17,075	$28,885	$35,148	$24,188

Note(s):
Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term 'income' refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Victoria, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	41.9	45.1	39.2	53.5	53.3	53.6
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	33.5	32.9	34.2	24.7	25.0	24.3
Lived in a different community	24.5	22.0	26.6	21.9	21.6	22.1

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Victoria, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	4.8	1.1	7.8	1.2
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	15.3	6.6	15.5	5.9

Note(s):
Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.